

Practice Questions

Commonly Encountered Congenital Heart Disease in Adults

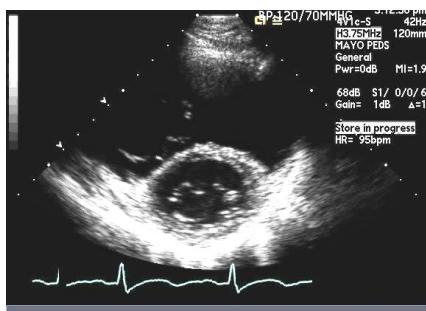
Sabrina Phillips MD

Mayo Clinic

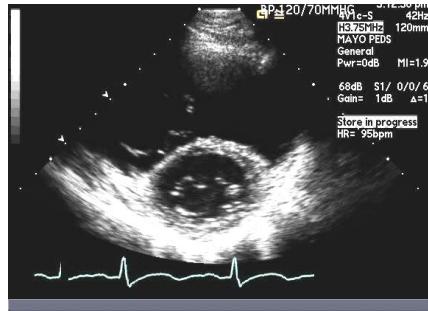
Jacksonville, FL

1a. A 21 year old woman presenting with dyspnea on exertion has the following parasternal short axis image. Assessment for which lesion(s) should be performed during the remainder of the echocardiographic exam?

- A. Membranous ventricular septal defect
- B. Secundum atrial septal defect
- C. Patent ductus arteriosus
- D. A and B
- E. B and C

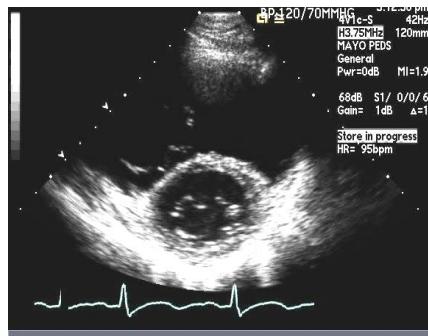


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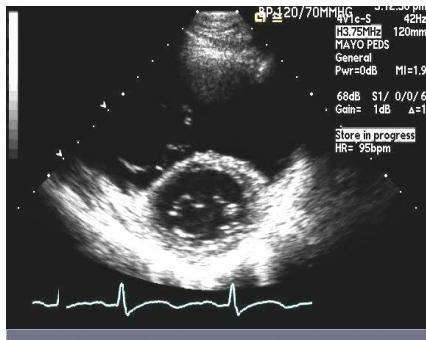
- A. Membranous ventricular septal defect
- B. Secundum atrial septal defect**
- C. Patent ductus arteriosus
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1b. Agitated saline is injected during the exam to aid in diagnosis. No agitated saline “bubbles” are observed in the left heart early or late after injection. Of the following, which is the most likely diagnosis?



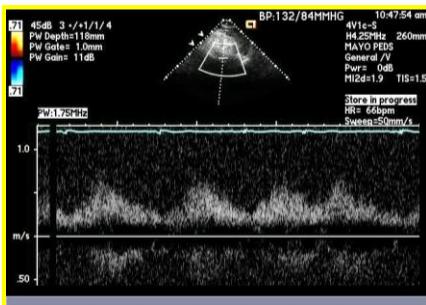
- A. Membranous ventricular septal defect
- B. Patent ductus arteriosus
- C. Partial anomalous pulmonary venous return
- D. Sinus venosus atrial septal defect**

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- A. Membranous ventricular septal defect
- B. Patent ductus arteriosus
- C. **Partial anomalous pulmonary venous return**
- D. Sinus venosus atrial septal defect

2. The pulse wave Doppler interrogation of the abdominal aorta show below is consistent with which diagnosis?



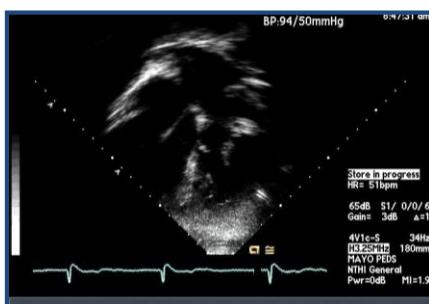
- A. Aortic valve insufficiency
- B. Patent ductus arteriosus
- C. Presence of Blalock-Taussig shunt
- D. Coarctation of the aorta

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3. A 40 year old man presents to the ER with complaints of orthopnea, PND and fatigue worsening over the last month. What is the underlying diagnosis?



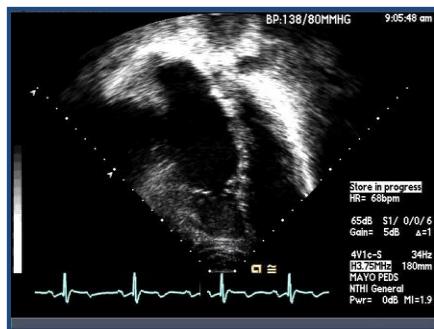
- A. L-transposition of the great arteries
- B. D-transposition of the great arteries
- C. Ebstein anomaly
- D. Non-compaction cardiomyopathy

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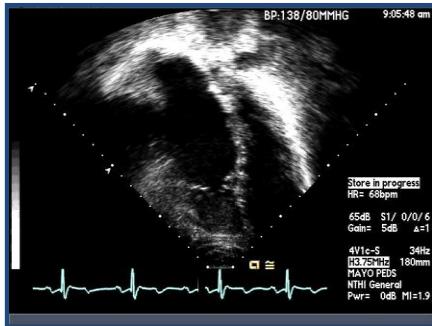
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4. 32 year old woman presents with re-entrant SVT. As part of the work-up and echocardiogram is performed. You are most likely to find which of the following on the echocardiographic exam?



- A. Elevated estimated systolic pulmonary artery pressure
- B. Cleft mitral valve
- C. Secundum atrial septal defect
- D. Aortic valve stenosis

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